

EISNEROVA, L.; HERZMANN, J.; ZEMAN, L.; za technicke spoluprace MACHA, J.;
VRCHLOBSKE, E.

Excretion of 17-hydroxycorticoids and 17-ketosteroids during early
months of life. Contribution to the problem of dosage of ACTH in
children. Cesk.pediat.16 no.2:135-140 F '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc.
MUDr. M. Vojta; Prednosta pediatrickeho useku MUDr. K. Polacek.
(CORTICOTROPIN pharmacol)
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES urine)
(17-KETOSTEROIDS urine)
(INFANT NEWBORN urine)

HERZMANN, J.; SCHONFELD, V.

Automatic extractor for the determination of fractions of neutral
17-ketosteroids in urine. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.46:1459-1460 17 N '61.

l. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. dr. M.
Vejta.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS urine)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

MATEESCU, M.; GRIGORESCU, R.; HERZOG, A.; IONESCU, F.; IURGENCO, V.;
VLADEANU, M.

Obtention of polyvinyl butyral. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.9:523-527
S '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HERZOG, Frantisek, promovany geolog

"Methods of controlling water in sinking shafts in potassium and salt mines" by N.G.Trupak. Reviewed by Frantisek Herzog. Rudy 10 no.11:401 N '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HERZOG, Henrik

"Soil mechanics" by Prof. Dr. techn. Arpad Kezdi. Reviewed
by Henrik Herzog. Melyepitestud szemle 14 no.10:471-472 O '64.

HERZOG, L.

On the way of approaching the problem of the duration of
manufacturing campaign in sugar industry. Problem econ
15 no.3:133-139 Mr '62.

HERZOG, PAVEL, DR.

HERZOG, Pavel, Dr.; KOUT, Miroslav, Dr.

Serological experiences with hemolytic disease of newborn. Cesk.
pediat. 12 no.7:626-629 5 July 57.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse v Praze, reditel Dr. Josef Kidery.
(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL, prev. & control
prenatal blood tests (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/12 Med. Micro. Dec 59

3064. PLANT EXTRACTS AGGLUTINATING HUMAN ERYTHROCYTES - Rost-
linné extrakty shlukující lidské erytrocyty - Herzog P. Čst. Hematol. a
Krevní Transf., Praha - CSL. BIOL. 1958, 7/8 (444-445) Tables 1
The author prepared over 60 extracts from seeds, leaves and roots of different
plants in saline solution and observed their effect on human erythrocytes. Only the
root extract of Ononis spinosa (Viciaceae) reacted with erythrocytes of groups O
and A₂, but not with those of subgroup A₁, and could therefore be used for the dif-
ferentiation of erythrocytes of subgroups A₁ and A₂. The effect of the extract was
enhanced by adding 25% albumin solution.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/12 Med. Micro. Dec 59

3988. SPECIFIC PHYTAGGLUTININS FROM ONONIS SPINOSA ROOTS - Spezielle Phytagglutinine aus Ononis spinosa-Wurzeln - Herzog P. Inst. für Hämatol. u. Bluttransf., Praha - Z. IMMUN.-FORSCH. 1959, T17/1 (53-59) Tables 1

An extract was prepared from the roots of *Ononis spinosa* which agglutinates human erythrocytes in a colloidal medium. Though both antibodies differ in some respects, the specificity of these phytagglutinins seem to be identical to that of animal anti-H-sera. The phytagglutinin was successfully used for the determination of subgroups of erythrocytes of group A.

H.C. Gandy
47. Regulation of mechanical draught fans with radial flow - F. Herzog (Magyar Energiajogszabade - Vol. 7, 1954, No. 10, pp. 418-452, 5 figs.)

The following methods have been employed most frequently in heat-engine power stations for regulating heavy-duty mechanical draught fans: Throttle-regulation for squirrel-cage induction motors and speed regulation by resistances in the rotor circuit of slip-ring induction motors. The moment of momentum regulation method, which is satisfactory for axial-flow blowers, has been experimentally investigated for radial-flow fans. The respective inputs of the above methods are compared for the $V/V_0 = 0.6-1.0$ regulation range. Throttle regulation causes the highest losses. In the range of $V/V_0 = 0.8-1.0$ the moment of momentum regulation curve for constant pole number induction motors is almost identical with the resistance-regulation curve, but in the $V/V_0 = 0.6-0.8$ range the latter shows substantially lower losses. Thus if the most frequent state of operation falls in the $V/V_0 > 0.75$ range both resistance-regulation and moment of momentum regulation can be used. If, on the other hand, the most frequent state of operation lies in the $V/V_0 < 0.75$ range then the smallest losses are obtained with two-speed moment of momentum regulated fans. This solution is also very favourable from the point of view of continuous operation, since in this case a spare motor is available in the event of motor breakdown. Considering the practical requirements of the boiler plant the moment of momentum regulation method is recommended.

(OVER)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

P.H.F. 6/200

losses are obtained for forced-draught fans with speed-regulated slip-ring motors, whereas for induced draught fans the losses are the lowest with moment of momentum regulated two-speed motors.

A7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

KOUT, M.; HERZOG, P.; technicka spoluprace: REZNICKOVA, M.

Certain immuno-hematological findings in iso-immunization in pregnancy. Cesk.pediat.16 no.3:216-222 Mr '61.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof.
dr. J. Horejsi.
(PREGNANCY)
(RH FACTORS)

HERZOG, P.

The Gm blood group factor. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.20:Lek Veda Zahr:
106-109 19 My '61.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof. dr.
J. Horejsi, Dr. Sc.

(BLOOD GROUPS)

KOUT, M.; HERZOG, P.

Some immunohaematological considerations of isoimmunization in pregnancy. Rev. Czech. M. 8 no.1:21-28 '62.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague.
Director: Prof. J. Horejsi, Dr. Sc.
(PREGNANCY blood) (BLOOD GROUPS in pregn)

KOUT, M.; HERZOG, P.; BOHATOVÁ, J.

On the problem of the presence of blood group substances in hormonal preparations. Cesk. gyn. 27[41] no.4:250-254 My '62.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevní transfuze v Praze, red. prof. MUDr.
J.Horejsi, DrSc.
(BLOOD GROUPS) (HORMONES immunol)

HERZOG, P.; technicka spolupraca DUDOUVA, A.

The incidence of the Gma serum factor in the population of Czechoslovakia. Bratisl. lek. listy 42 no.1:16-21 '62.

1. Z Ustavu hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, prednosti
prof. MUDr. J. Horcjsi, Dr.Sc.
(BLOOD GROUPS)

HERZOG, P.; BOHATOVA, Jana; BLOCHOVA, Lilly

Serum proteins with an affinity for haemoglobin. II. Haptoglobin types of the population of Prague. Folia biol. (Praha) 9 no.4: 265-270 '63.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague.
(HAPTOGLOBINS) (HEMOGLOBIN)
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HERZOG,P.

"Aerodynamic capture of particles", edited by E.G.Richardson.
Reviewed by P.Herzog. Periodica polytechn eng 6 no.1:93'62

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

MAJSKY, A.; HERZOG, P.^{slo}; Technicka spoluprace; POSLUNKA, M.; BOHATROVA, J.

Use of ficin and bromelin for detection of erythrocyte antibodies.
Bratislavské lek. listy 44 no.6:369-378 30. 6. 1964.

I. Ustav hematologie a krevní transfuze v Praze, (ředitel prof.
MUDr. J. Horejsi, Dr. Sc.).

HERZOG, S.

Hygienic and toxicological study of a new chemical substance used
in the plastics industry. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. no.
4:32-42 Oct-Dec 54.

1. Catedra de igiena a muncii a Institutului medico-farmaceutic
din Bucuresti.

(VINYL COMPOUNDS
vinyl butylate, hygienic & tox. study & use in plastics
indust.)

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E2c/4E3d
37

Lower oxidation states of titanium: titanium(0) and titanium (-1). S. Herzog and R. Taube (Univ. Jena, Ger.). Angew. Chem. 70, 400 (1958).—Reductions of a mixt. of TiCl₄ and excess 2,2'-bipyridine (bipy) in tetrahydrofuran with 4 and 5 equivs. of Li yield, resp., Ti(bipy)₂ (I) and Li₂Ti(bipy)₃. Tetrahydrofuran 7 (II). I, violet needles subliming at 240°, is diamagnetic and decomps. in air. II, black flakes, is paramagnetic with a moment of 1.74 Bohr magnetons, decomps. into bipyridine and tetrahydrofuran in air, and is partially oxidized in water to the Ti(0) state. J. P. Phillips

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LL. J. J.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

TIRLEA, I., prof.; TUREANU, L., assist. prof.; HERZOVI, F.; ELIAS, M.

Investigations concerning the phenomenon of renal osmotic regulation
in immature infants. Rumanian M Rev. no.2:47-50 Ap-Je '60.
(KIDNEY physiology) (INFANT PREMATURE physiology)
(WATER-ELECTROLYTE BALANCE physiology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HES, J.

Ergot harvesting machine.

P. 210. (ZEMEDELSKE STROJE) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 2 No. 9, Sept. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession(EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

HESKO, Jozef; LEONTOVYC, Roman

Health conditions of the beechnuts collected in 1958 in the
area of the Zilina State Forest District Agency. Les cas 9
no.10:921-930 0 '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav lesneho hospodarstva, Banska Stiavnica.

CELOSLOVAKIA

NOVACEK, A.; MESOUN, D.

Chemopharma, Usti on Labem - (for both).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 11, November 1965, pp 9590-9594.

"Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 75:
A study on benzylation of 6-azauracil."

HESO, V.
HUNG.

26. Conversion of natural gases containing carbon dioxide into synthesis gas - Szabolcs Varga and V. Tóth (Hungarian Journal of Chemistry - Magyar Kémiai Lapok) - Vol. 59, 1943, No. 9, pp. 267-274, 8 figs., 11 tabs.)

The possibilities of producing synthesis gas from natural gases containing 60-70% carbon dioxide have been investigated by the authors in respect to the commercial utilization of such gases. The experiments were made with gases having a $\text{CO}_2 : \text{CH}_4$ ratio of 2:1 in the presence of catalysts containing nickel, at temperatures between 600 and 850° C. On the basis of equilibrium constants known from literature the compositions of the products were calculated as functions of temperature corresponding to the simultaneous equilibrium of reactions:

$\text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2 = 2\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2$; $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

It was found that at 850° C the equilibrium composition was approached satisfactorily. Of the numerous catalysts tested, the one containing 20% metallic nickel, 77% alumina and 3% Portland cement was found the most effective. In the final analysis the investigations proved that natural gases containing approx. 66% carbon dioxide can satisfactorily be converted into hydrogen-carbon monoxide gas mixtures in the presence of a nickel catalyst at 850° C and at a space velocity of 600 l/l/hr without the application of steam. The purity of the produced synthesis gas was 90-93%. It contained 60% carbon monoxide calculated on the basis of carbon dioxide-free gas. The carbon dioxide to be separated amounted to 11-11.5% of the crude synthesis gas.

3
W.G.

CA HEUF, V.

Investigation of gaseous hydrocarbons by means of the
Pethövári apparatus. Vilmos Heup (Univ. Tech. Sci.,
Budapest). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 36, 315-323 (1980).—
The suitability of the original Pethövári app. was im-
proved by several modifications. The distillation column is
equipped with a vacuum jacket and is packed with a double
spiral which ensures a high fractionating efficiency. Auto-
matic pressure control was offered by means of a circuit
which was closed by the Mg of the manometer. For the
accurate measurement of the distn. rate a dropping flask
is used. Various natural gas samples, e.g. propane-butane
mixtures, and gaseous products of dehydrogenation and cata-
lytic cracking were successfully analysed by the app. with
satisfactory accuracy. 18 references. László Pánky

He Sp. A

10. Conversion of natural gases containing carbon dioxide into synthesis gas (In English) - J. Verga and V. Hepp, (Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricorum 1932 - Vol. 3, 1933, No. 2, pp. 209-221, 6 figs.)

The possibilities of producing synthesis gas from natural gases containing 60-70% carbon dioxide have been investigated with regard to the commercial utilization of such gases. The experiments were made with gases having a CO_2 - CH_4 ratio of 1:1 in the presence of nickel-containing catalysts and at temperatures between 600° and 850° C. Of the numerous catalysts tested the one containing 20% metallic nickel, 72% alumina and 3% Portland cement was found to be the most effective. Ultimately during the investigation it has been proved that natural gases containing approximately 60% carbon dioxide can satisfactorily be converted into hydrogen-carbon monoxide without the application of steam in the

containing approximately 60% carbon dioxide can satisfactorily be converted into hydrogen-carbon monoxide gas mixtures without the application of steam, in the presence of a nickel catalyst, at 850° C and at a space velocity of 600 l/l/hr. The purity of the synthesis gas produced was 90-91%. It contained 60% carbon monoxide referred to carbon dioxide-free gas. The carbon dioxide to be removed amounted to 24.0-24.5% of the crude synthesis gas.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HESP, Vilmos

for us

2092* Transformation of Natural Carbon Dioxide Gases
Into Synthetic Gas. (Hungarian.) József Varga and Vilmos
Hesp. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, v. 50, no. 9, Sept. 1933, p.
267-274.

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8/12/00

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HESP, VILMOS

Distr: 4E4j/4E2c (j)/
4E3d

3
Manufacture of hydrogen and synthesis gas from hydrocarbons. Vilmos Hesp (Nagyváradai Környei Intézet, Budapest). Vízgyórtató Katalitikus Részletek 4, 233-41(1954).—The conversion of propane (10%)-butane (70%) gas mixts. with CO₂ and steam was studied. Al₂O₃ conts. 20% Ni was used as catalyst. Reaction products were examd. by conventional methods. With steam alone the reaction takes place at temps. above 500° only, and yields up to 70% H while the CO content does not exceed 15% even at 150°. With the use of CO₂ the effects of temp. (temp. increase increases the amount of CO and H obtained), gas speed (an increase decreases the CO and H yield), CO₂-propane-butane ratio (both at the same temp. and at the same speed the increase in CO₂ results in lower CO and H yield), and of catalyst activity (it gradually decreases because of coke deposition) were studied. Optimum conditions were 600° and 8.7% initial CO₂ content; the yield then was 96.2% CO and H.
G. J. Enyei

Hesp. V.

✓ 47. Chromatographic separation of organic sulphur compounds. V. Hesp. J. Barabas. Magyar Kemikaii-
sok Lapja. Vol. 10, 1953, No. 9, pp. 269--273, 4 figs.
1 tab.

Chem

Various adsorbents were investigated with the object of finding suitable media for the chromatographic separation of organic sulphur compounds contained in crude oils and petroleum stocks. The heat of wetting of the different substances was determined; silica gel was found the most suitable among the adsorbents investigated. Ethyl alcohol was used for developing the silica gel chromatograms. Conclusion was drawn from the experimental data that the degree of adsorption was the highest for saturated cyclic sulphides, alkane sulphides and thiols on silica gel and therefore they may be efficiently separated from the paraffin and aromatic type hydrocarbons. Sulphur compounds were determined by this procedure with an accuracy of 3% provided the number of the components in the system investigated was not too great and aromatic hydrocarbons of high molecular weight (polycyclic compounds) were absent since their adsorption coefficients coincided

✓ 2
✓ 1

HESPV + BARABAS, J.

with the coefficients found for the sulphur derivatives. Contrary to data in literature it was ascertained that the degree of adsorption of the sulphur derivatives increased in the following order: alkane disulphides, thiophene derivatives, aryl disulphides, alkane thioles, aromatic and cyclic alkane thioles, alkane sulphides and cyclo-alkane sulphides. No appreciable change in the efficiency was experienced during the separation of the model systems investigated when the operating temperature was increased. However in the case of certain oil stocks the efficiency of the adsorbent increased proportionally with the temperature; it reached a peak value at 50 °C and decreased again above that temperature.

7/2
PM

HESP, V.

2014 USE OF VAN GRENENEN'S DENSIMETRIC METHOD IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF BITUMEN AND ASPHALT. Verma, J., Hesp, V., and Baldegar, E. (Brennstchemie, 14 Nov. 1956, Vol. 37, 363-365; abstr. in Ass. Tech. Indust. Gas France Circ. bibliogr., 15 Jan. 1957, (1), 9). The method has been applied to study of the structure of hard and soft asphalts from crude oil and coal distillation residues. Results have shown that concentration of aromatic rings increases with molecular weight. Tests on hard asphalts from Nagylenyol crudes showed that they had higher aromaticity than those from Lipez and Lotou crudes. (L).

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of
Natural Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and
Rocket Fuel, Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62245.

Author : Jozsef Varga, Vilmos Hesp, Eva Kocsis.
Inst : Academy of Sciences of Hungary.
Title : Thermal Stability of Sulfur Compounds in Frac-
tion of Mineral Oil from Nagylengyeli Deposits.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957,
8, No 2 - 3, 345 - 350.

Abstract: The gas separation at 350 to 400° is insignifi-
cant at heating the fraction of the boiling
point from 170 to 356° containing 0.49% of S
in a rotating autoclave at 350, 400 and 500°
in the atmosphere of N₂ (1 atm. pressure) or
in the atmosphere of H₂ (1 atm and 50 atm

Card 1/3

Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of
Natural Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and
Rocket Fuel, Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62245.

Abstract: pressure). The gas yield is 30% at 450° in N₂
31% in H₂ under 1 atm, and 18% in H₂ under 50
atm. The total content of S changes insignifi-
cantly in N₂ under 1 atm with the temperature
rise: the contents of aromatic sulfides and mer-
captans rise, and the contents of alifatic sul-
fides and residual S drop. Under 1 atm of H₂,
the content of aromatic sulfides rises, and the
content of mercaptans drops. The total content
of S changes insignificantly. Under 50 atm of
H₂, the sulfur compounds dissociate to the ex-

HUNGARY// Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of
Natural Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and
Rocket Fuel, Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 62245.

Abstract: tent of 39%. The content of aliphatic sulfides rises together with the temperature, the total S content dropping. Under the same conditions, Al_2O_3 increases the dissociation of S compounds to 75% (under 50 atm). Bentonite catalyses the dissociation more weakly under the same conditions.

Card 3/3

HESP, V.

✓ Desulfurization of gas oil distillates by adsorption.
Varga and Vilmos Hesp (Inst. High Pressure Research,
Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14, 43-59 (1958)
(in English).—In expts. with 2 Nagyleongyel gas oil fractions
contg. 0.8% S, an ASTM chromatographic column packed
with 80 g. SiO₂ (particle size 105 μ) was wet with 30 ml.
C₄H₁₀; 30 ml. gas oil was charged on the column, the chro-
matogram was developed with 60 ml. C₄H₁₀ at 0.5 atm. N
pressure, and the column was regenerated with 60 ml. C₄H₁₀.
The sepg. efficiency did not decrease significantly even after
the 50th expt. The optimum temp. was 40-60°. The
following yields were obtained: 60% with 0.00% S, 70%
with 0.14% S, and 90% with 0.36% S. F. H. van M.

HESP, V.

Thermal stability of the sulfur compounds in a Nagyenyel gas oil distillate. J. Varga, Vilmos Hesp, and Eya Kocsis (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 14, 125-31 (1958) (in English). —Expts. with the gas oil distillate (b. 170-356°) were carried out in an autoclave at 1 atm. N₂, 1 atm. and 50 atm. H₂ at 350, 400, and 450°. Expts. also were made at 50 atm. H₂ at 450° in the presence of Al₂O₃ and bentonites. The S content of the feed and the products was detd. as mercaptans, disulfides, aliphatic and aromatic sulfides, and residual S compds. Considerable decompr. took place at 450°; the desulfurization efficiency at 50 atm. H₂-pressure was 39%, in the presence of Al₂O₃ 75%, and bentonites 45-48%. No general correlation was obtained between the type of S compd. and its ease of decompr. F. H. van Munster

fE3d

5

Sorrel

Hesj VI

- ✓ 40. Desulphurization of gas oil distillates by adsorption.
(In English) J. Varga, V. Hé s.p. *Acta Chimica
Academie Scientiarum Hungaricorum*, Vol. 14, 1958, No.
1-2, pp. 43-50, 12 figs., 3 tabs.

Desulphurization experiments were carried out with
gas oil fractions from Nagyenyel (Hungary). Among
the tested adsorbents silica gel proved to be the most

effective for the removal of sulphur. The compounds
separated by adsorption were displaced by benzene.
Investigating temperature variations showed 40-60 °C
to be the optimum range. Sharp separation depends
primarily on the length of the column while the capacity,
i.e. the quantity of distillate that can be chromatographed
within a given time increases with the diameter. The
advantage of the evolved process is that desulphurization
of the fractions takes place through the removal of
the aromatic sulphur compounds. By this process the
following products could be recovered from the middle-cut
gas oil from Nagyenyel having an original sulphur
content of 0.8% : 60% yield with 0% sulphur, 70%
with 0.14% S or 80% yield for a product containing
0.35% sulphur.

LB

SJH

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

51. Thermal stability of sulphur compounds of a gas oil distillate from Nagyenyel. (In English) J. Varga, V. Hesp, J. Kocsis, *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricæ*, Vol. 14, 1958, No. 1-2, pp. 125-131, 1 tab.

Under the applied experimental conditions the total sulphur content was only slightly reduced at temperatures of 350 to 400°C while a considerable decomposition of sulphur compounds occurred at 450°C. Thus the efficiency of desulphurization at this temperature and 50 atm H₂ pressure was about 30%. The decomposition of sulphur compounds was much greater in the presence of alumina than in experiments performed without a catalyst. Only mercaptans and a part of the original residual sulphur compounds could be detected in the product while aliphatic and aromatic sulphides were completely decomposed during hydrogenation. The conversion of sulphur compounds was promoted only to a slight extent by bentonites of various origin.

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J - May
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COUNTRY	:	Hungary	79835
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim, No. 22 1959 No.	
AUTHOR	:	Heidegger, E. and Hesp, V.	
INST.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	:	Investigation of the Composition of Bitumens and Asphalts	
CRIG. PUB.	:	Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 15, No 4, 325-337 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	:	The results from an investigation and calculations made by the authors on and for hard and soft bitumens as well as for coal tar products by the Krevelen method are given; the Krevelen method was developed for the analysis of coals and is based on the determination of the sp gr and the elementary composition. It is shown that a direct relationship exists between the molecular weight and the structure of the bitumens: the higher the molecular weight, the greater the number of C atoms grouped in aromatic structures. The investigation of the cyclic components of hard bitumens has shown that the hydrocarbons present in the bitumen from Lishpe and Lobau crudes possess less aromatic character than the hydrocarbons in the hard bitumen obtained from residues from Nad'len-d'el [transliterated] crude; however, the ring condensation index, which characterizes the number of carbon atoms present in the side chains, is lower for the latter hydrocarbons.	
CARD:	1/2	241	

CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim, No. 22 1959 No.	79835
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
CRIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	atoms grouped in aromatic structures. The investigation of the cyclic components of hard bitumens has shown that the hydrocarbons present in the bitumen from Lishpe and Lobau crudes possess less aromatic character than the hydrocarbons in the hard bitumen obtained from residues from Nad'len-d'el [transliterated] crude; however, the ring condensation index, which characterizes the number of carbon atoms present in the side chains, is lower for the latter hydrocarbons.	
		G. Margolina	
CARD:	2/2		

S.2620
S.2400

25284

H/005/61/000/009/001/002
D258/D301

AUTHORS:

Lakatos, Béla, Bohus, János, and Hess, Árpád

TITLE:

Experiments on the formation of transition metallic
compounds with pseudo-aromatic inorganic ligands. I.
Phosphorus nitrilo-compounds

PERIODICAL:

Magyar kémiai folyóirat, no. 9, 1961, 374-378

TEXT: The article, the first of a series, describes the investigations carried out to examine the complex-forming tendency of pseudo-aromatic inorganic ligands. This tendency, however, according to available literature, is doubtful. For the experiments, phosphorus nitrilo compounds were used. First, the trimer-ring phosphorus nitrilo-chloride was subjected to reaction with anhydrous ferrous (II) chloride, ferrous (II) bromide and ferrous (II) iodide in the presence of aluminum chloride as catalyst. This experiment was carried out in nitrogen and in a closed tube, but in both cases with negative results. Another experiment using a mixture of ferric (III) chloride and "ferrum reductum" also proved negative. So was the experiment with ferrous(II) chloride and ferrous(II)

Card 1/7

X

Experiments on the formation...²⁵²⁸⁴

H/005/61/000/009/001/002
D258/D301

X

bromide. The reciprocal reaction of anhydrous transition metallic salts and $(\text{PNCl}_2)_3$ in solutions made with various organic solvents was also investigated. The strongest change in color occurred when an acetone solution of cupric (II) acetate and cupric (II) chloride was used. The absorption graphs of various solutions are shown in Fig. 1. It was found that a fresh solution of $(\text{PNCl}_2)_3$ in anhydrous acetone, reacted with acetone solution of cupric (II) acetate, gave an orange colored complex very slowly, while a stale solution of $(\text{PNCl}_2)_3$ in acetone reacted immediately. The absorption spectra of both solutions are identical as shown in Fig. 4. The results of conductivity tests of 0.01 mol $(\text{PNCl}_2)_3$ are listed in Table 1.

Card 2/⁴

Experiments on the formation... 25284

H/005/61/000/009/001/002
D258/D301

1. táblázat

0,01 mol $(\text{PNCI}_3)_3$ acetone oldatának vezetékhőssége
az idő függvényében

1. idő	2. Vezetékhőssége $\cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ohm}^{-1}$
0 perc	47,7
25 perc	95
35 perc	105
40 perc	118
65 perc	143
4 óra	185
1 nap	190
2 nap	191

Table 1: Conductivity of 0.01 mol $(\text{PNCI}_3)_3$ acetone solution
as a function of time.

{1} Time
{2} Conductivity

Tests revealed that the orange complex was produced by the enol form of acetone and copper (II) ions. N. A. Shlovokhotova, Soviet researcher, proved that LiBr, NaJ, $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and ZnBr_2 salts catalyze the keto-enol tautomerism of acetone and that Li, Ca, Na and Zn ions produce enolate or enol complex with the enol form of acetone. The existence of these complexes was confirmed by Shlokhotova by infrared absorption spectrum

Card 3/4

Experiments on the formation...²⁵²⁸⁴

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D258/D301

analysis, the iodine consumption of the enol form and pH measurements. The same situation occurred with cupric (II) acetone enolate complex as used by the authors. Further experiments with borazole are under way. The authors express their thanks to Mihály Beck, scientific associate, for his help with the experiments. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 32 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 29 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: N.L. Paddock: Research, 13, 94, 1960; M.J.S. Dewar and others: J. Chem. Soc. 1960, 2423; J.C. Sheldon, and B.C. Smith: Quart. Rev., 14, 200, 1960 and D.P. Craig and others: J. Chem. Soc. 1961, 1376.

ASSOCIATION: Szegedi tudományegyetem szervetlen- és analitikai-kémiai intézete (Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry Institute of the Szeged University of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1961

Card 4/4

LAKATOS, Bela, dr. (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 7); BOHUS, Janos (Szeged,
Beloiannisz ter 7); HESS, Arpad (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 7)

Experiments on the formation of transition metal complexes
with pseudo-aromatic inorganic ligands. Acta chimica Hung
31 no.4:357-366 '62.

1. Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry,
University of Szeged.

POL.

3259

621.742.47 : 631.746.7 : 680.13

Hoss, J., Worts, Z. Influence of the Quality of Moulding and Core Sands on Defects in Grey Cast-Iron.

"Wpływ jakości mas formierskich i rdzeniowych na powstawanie wad odlewów żeliwnych". Przegląd Odlewnictwa, No. 3, 1951, pp. 50-58, 3 figs., 2 tabs.

The authors deal at some length with the proportion of moulding and core sands, and, finally, refer to the contingency of casting defects on the technological properties of sands. The properties include: permeability, strength, baking temperature, thermal expansibility of the sands, and heat conductivity. An explanation is given of the influence of genetic factors on the technological properties of moulding and core sands. Genetic factors include granulation of the sand, homogeneity or heterogeneity of the sand grains and their shape, the kind of binding agent and its distribution in moulding and core sands, additives such as coal dust, sawdust, tow, peat and binding media. The authors emphasize the varying influence, on the occurrence of defects in castings of, on the one hand, the technological properties of moulding and core sands and, on the other — their genetic features, — together with the effect of genetic factors upon the technological properties of moulding and core sands. The tables compiled are lucid and help to discover the causes of such defects in castings as are occasioned by moulding or core sands.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GUT, J; HESOUN, D; NOVACEK, A

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for ?)
Chemopharma, Usti nad Labem - (for ?)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 2014-2024

"Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 83:
Synthesis of 3-amino-2,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazin-5-one
(azaisocytosine) and its n-substituted derivatives."

HESS, Jolanta

A method for the management of pulmonary tissue following wedge resection. Polski przegl. chir. 31 no.4:399-401 Apr 59.

1. Z Oddzialu Torakochirurgii Miejskiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego w Krakowie Ordynator: dr Wladyslaw Laszczak.
(PNEUMONECTOMY)

Hess, Jolanta (Krakow, ul. Pradnicka 80)

Pulmonary hamartoma. Polski przegl.chir. 30 no.2:167-171 Mar '58

J. Z Oddzialu Torakochirurgii M.S.S. w Krakowie. Ordynator: dr .
W. Laszczak.

(LUNG, NEOPLASMS, case reports
chondroma (Pol))
(CHONDROMA, case reports
lungs (Pol))

LASZCZAK, W.; SYCH, M.; HESS, J.

Importance of tracheostomy & artificial respiration in respiratory insufficiency. Gruzlica 26 no.8:685-700 Aug 58.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgii Klatki Piersiowej Miejskiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego w Krakowie Kierownik: dr med. W. Laszczak. Adres: Krakow Miejski Szpital Specjalistyczny, Oddzial Torakochirurgii, ul. Pradnicka 80.

(RESPIRATION
insuff., value of artif. resp. & tracheotomy (Pol))

(TRACHEA, surg.
tracheotomy, value in resp. insuff. (Pol))

(RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL
value in resp. insuff. (Pol))

HESS, J.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: PRUMYSL PETRAVIN Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1958

HESS, J. Microbiological method of determining penicillin and chlortetracycline in antibiotic concentrates and feeding stuffs, p. 541.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EAI) LC VOL. 8, no. 5
May 1959, Unclass.

DOSKOCILOVA, D. [Doskocilova, D.]; GESS, I. [Hess, J.]

Spectrophotometric determination and a comparison with the
biological determination of fungicidin in a culture medium.
Antibiotiki 4 no.1:50-55 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Mauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Chekhos-
lovakiya, Roztoki i Pragi.
(ANTIBIOTICS, determ.

nystatin, spectrophotometric determ. in
culture medium & biol. determ. (Rus))

HESS, JULIANA

- 23
- Bratislavskov. Pravda Litovska. Vol. 10. Ser. 1. No. 2. 1962.
1. "Report of Dr. M. M. M. on Clinical Protocols on the "Curative of Prosthetic Operations" by V. K. Kozly of the Central Institute of Plastic Surgery. Published as No. 10 (Bulgaria) (Translated from the Russian by Nikolayev KIRILOV). MIA, RSD, pp 109-117.
2. Report on the Work of the First Prosthetic Center of the Central Regional Center of the Bratislavskov Municipal Hospitals, Bratislavskov, Hungary (Bulgaria), or the MIA (MIA) Branch (Central Radiobiological) of the MIA (MIA) (Bulgaria) (Translated from the Russian by Gromovetski Dr. M. N. LADINSKAYA, RSD, pp 118-119 (English sum-
mary).
3. "Use of Prostheses in Cardiac Operations." Tidsskrift for Medicin. (Journal of the Great Surgeons) Branch (Central Centralized Hospital) of the MIA in Bratislavskov (Bulgaria) (Bulgarian summary), pp 119-121.
4. "Critical Treatment" of Chest Wall Tumors. Bratislavskov (Bulgaria) (Bulgarian summary). MIA, Dr. M. M. L. Bratislavskov, pp 119-121 (Bulgarian summary).
5. "Operative and Endotracheal Removal of External Valves." Tidsskrift for Medicin. (Journal of the Great Surgeons) Branch of the MIA in Bratislavskov, pp 123-126 (Bulgarian summary).
6. "Preparation of a Field in Cardiosurgical Centers in Bulgaria and France." Stanislav SFRIZOV of the MIA Centralized Hospital, Dr. I. Minchev (Chairman) of the State Medical Academy (Bulgaria) (Academia Medicae Bulgaricae) (Bulgaria) (Bulgarian summary), pp 126-128 (Bulgarian summary).
7. "Development of Arteriovenous Anastomosis of the Pulmonary Arteries." Director Dr. Sergey V. KIKER (2003 of the Centralized Hospital, Bratislavskov, Clinic (II. Klinika Chirurgii), of the Central Medical Academy in Bratislavskov (Director: Prof. Dr. S. V. KIKER). MIA, pp 128-131 (Bulgarian summary).
8. "On General Data of Pulmonary Carcinoma of Bronchial Origin with Special Reference to the Relationship of the Histological Type, Age, and Clinical Manifestations." II. Klinika Chirurgii, 2nd Chair of Internal Diseases, II. Klinika Chirurgii (Department of the Medical Faculty in Leningrad) (Bulgarian summary).

POLACZEK-KORNICKI, Tadeusz; HAN, Jolanta

Prognostic value of peripheral venous pressure in closed thoracic
injuries. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.13:471-473 23 Mr '64.

l. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(kierownik: prof. dr. med. Jerzy Jasienicki [deceased]).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HISI, Jolanta

Classification of pulmonary cysts and the suitability in evalua-
tion of remote results of the operative treatment. Pol. przegl.
chir. 36 no. 9:1075-1079 S '64

1. w Katedralu Torakochirurgii Miejskiego Szpitala Specjalis-
tyczne w Krakowie (Dyrektor: dr. H. Brajer) i z I I kliniki
Chirurgicznej w Krakowie (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Jasieniak
(deceased)).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HESS, Jolanta

Pulmonary sequestration. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no. 40:1563-1566. 10 '62.

l. Z Miejskiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego w Krakowie; dyrektor Szpitala:
dr Henryk Brayer.

(LUNG DISEASES)

HESS, Jolanta; LESZCZAK, Wladyslaw

Clinical evaluation of 100 cases of pulmonary abscess. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no.27:1032-1034 6 Je'64

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie
(kierownik: prof. dr. Jerzy Jasienski [deceased]) i z II Kli-
niki Chirurgicznej Pomorskiej Akademii medycznej w Szczecinie
(kierownik: prof. dr. Rafal Heftmann, i z Oddzialu Torako-
chirurgii Miejskiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego w Krakowie.

RSSS, Jolanta

Indications for surgical treatment of thoracic injuries.
Wiad. lek. 18 no.18:1439-1442 15 S '65.

1. z III Kliniki Chir. AM w Krakowie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med.
M. Politowski).

RESS, Elzbieta; PESKO, Jozef

Clinical picture and remote results of surgical treatment of mediastinal cysts. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.5:497-502. Maj '65.

I. z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie (Kierownik: doc. dr. M. Politowski) oraz z Oddzialu Torakochirurgii M.S.S. w Krakowie (Dyrektor: dr. H. Brajer).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

Hrus, Jolanta; Wójcik, Kazimierz

Pulmonary cyst of vascular origin. Pol. przegl. chir., 37 no.8:
799-800 Ag '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Krakowie (Kierownik: doc.
dr. M. Politowski).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

Hess K.

Hess K., Eng. "The Choice of Calculation of the Puring Systems of Casting Moulds." (Dobór i obliczanie układów wlewowych form odlewniczych). Przeglad Mechaniczny. No 4-6, 1950, pp. 132-141, 13 figs., 7 tabs.

Systematic symbolization of notions connected with the pouring systems of casting moulds, and the deciding technological factors. A discussion on a few supplementary questions such as: pouring pressure, rate of pouring, rate of flow of the metal from the foundry car and pouring time. Formula and curves for calculating cross sections of gates for different methods of metal pouring. Calculation of more distant cross sections.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

HESS, K.

1/2

Hess K., Marcinkowski J., Grodzinski Z. Skin-Drying of Moulding
Batches by Means of Intra-Red Rays.

"Poduszanie mas formerskich przedmiotami podczerwonymi". (Prace Inst. Odlewów, No. 4), Katowice, 1952 PWT, 18 pp., 30 liga.

Description of research carried out at the Foundry Institute over the drying of moulding batches by means of infra-red rays generated by Polish-made type PC 250-12 250-watt radiators. The experiments were based on recording the temperature in various layers of the moulding batch while it was being dried, and on determining, at various depths of the moulding batch, the remaining moisture content. The drying conditions were varied so as to be able to investigate the influence of the drying effect on all factors which play any role in the practical process of drying. It was found that the most economic results in drying mould with the aid of type PC-250-12 radiator will be obtained, if: 1) the mould enables the lamp to be located as close

(a.c.u. 1)

110-253 K

as possible to the surface; 2) the lamps are located as closely as possible one to the other; 3) the distance between the lamps and the surface which is being dried does not exceed 30 mm; 4) the angle between the axis of the lamps and the corresponding perpendicular to the surface of the mould do not exceed 30°; 5) the supply of electric current is not susceptible to fall in voltage; 6) the moulding batch possesses good permeability and good tensile properties -- both in the green and the dry state; 7) the correct moisture content of the moulding batch amounts to from 5 to 7 per cent H₂O; 8) the moulding batch is coloured as dark as possible; 9) the depth of drying is fixed empirically for individual types of moulds and moulding batches, according to the quality of the castings and to the depth they occupy in the dried mould; 10) the optimum drying time is fixed so that it is, for individual drying conditions, in direct ratio to the required depth of drying; 11) the dried moulds are left to stand for a minimum time before being filled with metal.

Hess K., Grodzicki Z., Marcinkowski J. Skin-Drying of Moulds by Means of Infra-Red Rays.

"Poduszanie form promieniami podczerwonymi". (Prace Inst. Odlewów. No. 1), Stalingród, 1953, FWT, 10 pp., 14 figs.

Description of laboratory and industrial experiments. Erection of industrial radiant heaters. Skin-drying of moulds. It has been found, by comparing skin-drying by infra-red ray heaters with the same process by ordinary coal-fired drying ovens not arranged for removal of combustion products, that the use of radiant instead of box-type drying ovens slightly reduces the cost. The actual process of skin-drying by means of infra-red rays is more expensive than up-to-date air circulation and gas-fired box-type drying ovens; all the same the infra-red ray process has such advantages — notably the elimination of carriage of the moulds to the drying ovens — which are likely to prove economically decisive. An analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of this method shows that skin-drying of moulds by means of infra-red rays can be recommended in the following instances: 1) as a substitute for the dry-sand system of moulding light iron castings; 2) as a substitute for the dry-sand moulding of simple non-ferrous metal castings; 3) when drying patched-up parts of moulds already dried; 4) when working moulds from cement batches — as a means of accelerating the filling of the mould.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HESS, K; GRODZINSKI, J.; MARCINKOWSKI, J.

Surface drying molds by means of infrared rays, p. 17. (KRAKOW, Warszawa, Vol. 3, no. 1, 1953.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955,
Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HESS, K.

"Some Directives for the Choice of Gating Shape." p.157
(PRZEGLAD ODLEWNICTWA Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1953 Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

HESS, K.

V 1/6
JUN 11 1971
Sov. Inst. Precast.

The Determination of the Rate of Mould Filling. K. Hess,
(Przeglad Odlewnictwa, 1953, 3, (6), 180-184). [In Polish].
Factors influencing the rate of filling a mould and formula
proposed for determining pouring time are discussed. A
nomogram for the determination of casting time based on
the Sobolev formula is given. v. o.

APPENDIX

for the down & steel plant
V-16 Feb 1954
In my opinion

The Design and Choice of Cross Sections for Gating Systems
Fed from a Ladle Spout. K. Hess. *Przeglad Oldnictwa*,
1953, 3, (7), 211-216. [In Polish]. A method of calculating
narrow cross sections of gating systems is outlined. Non-
ograms facilitating the use of the formulae derived are
presented.—v. o.

Hess, K.

2910

669.13 : 622.631.14

Hess K. Replacement of Steel Wheels by Cast Iron Wheels in Mine Czerniowice. (Zastąpienie staliwnych kół do wozów kopalniowych kotwami żeliwnymi). (Praca Inst. Odlewn. No. 2), Warszawa, 1954, PWT, 10 pp., 6 figr.

The object of this investigation was to prove it possible to use high quality cast iron in the production of narrow gauge traction wheels and to establish the best wheel design. The paper gives a description of wheel design applied, a comparison of properties of the cast iron used, a description of the investigation method and the results of 10 months' work by 579 wheels in a colliery. General conclusions concerning various solutions as to design and choice of material. After an analysis of economic aspects of the problem of replacing steel wheels by cast iron wheels, suggestions are given concerning the production of cast iron wheels on an industrial scale.

MG

HESS, K., and PIWOWARSKI, J.:

POLAND

"Choice of Materail and Casting Technology for Retorts to Produce Carbon Bisulphide,"
Prace Instytutu Odlęwnictwa,, No. 4., 1954.

HESS, K.

Replacing steel wheels on mine cars by cast iron ones, p. 174. (KRAKOW, Warszawa, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

POL.

The Influence of the Quality of Moulding and Core Sands on Defects in Grey Iron Castings. K. Heis and Z. Werth (Przeglad Odcieciwia, 1954, 4, (3), 69-64). [In Polish]. The dependence of the appearance of defects on the properties of sands and the dependence of these properties in turn on inherent factors are presented in tables, and the relationship is discussed.—v. g.

HTSS, K.; GRODZINSKI, Z.

The use of inoculated cast iron for crane wheels. p. 103.(p. 169-112 wanted)

(PRACE, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1956, (published 1957) Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

HESS, Kazimierz, mgr., inz.; OLSZOWSKI, Tadeusz, mgr., inz.

Materials applied for sprayed metalization of patterns and the
economic aspect of this process. Przegl odlew 11 no.11:325-329
'61.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HESS, Kazimierz, mgr., inz.; OLSZOWSKI, Tadeusz, mgr., inz.

The technology of metal spraying of wooden patterns. Przegl
odlew 11 no.12:354-360 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HESS, Kazimierz

Pouring time of steel castings in green sand moulds. Slevarenstvi 10
no.4:125-132 Ap '62.

1. Instytut Odlewnictwa, Krakow.

HESS, M.

Problems of the perinival climate in the Tatra Mountains.
Bul geolog PAN 11 no. 4:247-252 '63.

1. Department of Physical Geography, Jagiellonian University,
Krakow. Presented by M. Klimaszewski.

L 1/14,1-24

ACC NR: AP6017892

SOURCE CODE: P0/0027/65/000/03-/0257/0270

AUTHOR: Hess, Mieszyslaw

22

B

ORG: Jageillonian University, Krakow (Universytet Jagiellonski)

TITLE: Occurrence of different diurnal mean temperature values in particular vertical climatic zones of the Polish Western Carpathian Mountains

SOURCE: Przeglad geofizyczny, no. 3-4, 1965, 257-270

TOPIC TAGS: climatology, atmospheric temperature, climatic condition, diurnal variation

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the annual and monthly numbers of days with a mean diurnal temperature between different intervals based on the records of 20 climatological stations located at different points of the vertical Carpathian profile. The author presents the course of the annual mean temperatures in the vertical profile of particular groups of the Western Carpathian Mountains and proves that it is possible to determine, for an arbitrary point in the mountains, the annual number of days with a mean diurnal temperature between different inter-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6017892

vals. Since there are six vertical climatic zones in the Carpathian Mountains, namely, the cold, moderately cold, very cool, cool, moderately cool, and moderately warm in 2°C steps in annual mean temperatures, the author defines the number of those days corresponding to particular climatic zones. He finds a close relationship between the monthly mean temperature and the frequency of occurrence of different mean diurnal temperatures. This permits a determination of the number of days with a mean diurnal temperature in 5°C intervals under consideration for any point in the Carpathians. The boundaries of the particular climatic zones in the Western Carpathian Mountains have been defined by the following annual mean temperatures: -4, -2, 0, +2, +4, +6, and +8°C. The relationships derived permit a determination of the frequency of various diurnal mean temperatures at the boundaries of all climatic zones for the year and for particular months. The determination of the relationships and their nature, based on the annual mean temperature alone, makes it possible to determine the number of days with a given mean diurnal temperature for any point in the Polish Western Carpathian Mountains. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 tables. [Based on author's abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003

ms
Card 2/2

HESS, R.

"Provisions of the factories for improving the quality in the production
of machinery and spare parts."

p. 509 (Mechanisace Zemedelstvi) Vol. 7, no. 22, Nov. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

HESS, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: CELULOZA SI HIRTIE. Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1958

HESS, V.; ALDEA, S.; FEDOROVICI, C. Continuous technological process in the mechanized exploitation of the reed. p. 247

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 10, 1959, 22183

Author : Hess, Viktor F.

Inst :

Title : Observation of the Penetrating Radiation in Seven Cases
in Balloon Ascents

Orig Pub : Magyar fiz. folyoirat, 1958, 6, No 5, 505-517

Abstract : Translation of the paper by Hess (Phys, Z. 1912, 13,
1084) concerning the discovery of cosmic radiation.

Card 1/1

- 20 -

Hess, Vilém, F.

✓ Selective bronchography with a new contrast medium.
Vilém F. Hess, Jaroslav Sochor, and Bohumil Špacák (Bio-
chemické oddělení nemocnice Vinohrady, Prague). *Casopis
Lékařů Českých* 89, 1011-18(1950).—A new contrast me-
dium consisting of 3,5-dilodo-1-methylchelidamic acid
(Ultraren) and polyvinylpyrrolidinone is described. Both
components form a colloidal complex which enables the
prepu. of a contrast medium of very high I content and
suitable viscosity. It is nonirritant and its excretion is very
rapid. Anthony Zenisek (2)

Hess, Vilém F.

Mechanism of antibiotic action. IX. The effect of chloramphenicol on the enzyme systems oxidizing acetic, pyruvic, and oxalic acids in *Escherichia coli*. Doder Grünberger, Vilém F. Hess, and František Šorm (Czech. MD Akad. věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 49, 1710-16 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 49, 14500c.—Enzymic systems oxidizing AcOH and $\text{CO}_2\text{HCOCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ (I) are present only in cells cultivated during aeration. Bacteria cultivated stationarily form these systems only in the presence of the appropriate acids and O₂. The synthesis is inhibited by chloramphenicol (II). The stationary cultures of *E. coli* oxidize AcCO_2H to AcOH , and after adaptation, to CO_2 and H_2O . The bacteria cultivated in low concns. of II stop the oxidation at the AcOH stage. II has no effect upon bacteria cultivated during aeration. Bacteria resistant to II and cultivated stationarily oxidize AcCO_2H 50% as rapidly as the cells cultivated with aeration and 20% more rapidly than the sensitive strains. AcOH is oxidized slower by resistant strains than by sensitive ones in all cases. M. Hudlický

(2)

HESS, W.

A new method of wetting air in buildings according to the aerosol principle.

p. 9,

(Kemija U Industriji. Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1957, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) L\$, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncl.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Uses. Part I. Corrosion and
Corrosion Protection.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1955, 50741

Author : Hess, Walter

Inst :

Title : Description of a New "Aerosol" Cell for
Experiments in Corrosion.

Orig Pub : Kemija u Industriji, 1957, 6, No 11, 329-336

Abstract : See also Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1955, 3435.

Card : 1/1

HESSDENTEUFEL, J.

Vojtech Kulda, Sr. and Vojtech Kulda Jr.'s Ahouseni electrickych stroju (Testing of Electric Machinery); a book review.

P. 494 (Eleckrotechnicky Orzor) Vol. 46, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

VINOGRADOV, C.; BARBU, I. Z.; HESSEIMAN, A.

Contributions to the knowledge of iron sedimentary deposit
at Capusu (Cluj region). Studii cerc geol 8 no. 2: 235-252
'63.

1. Comunicare prezenta de academician M. Savul.

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Z/038/62/000/002/001/004
D286/D303

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AUTHORS: Fuchs, Klaus and Hessel, Hans

TITLE: On the possibilities of operating a breeder reactor
with natural uranium without fuel make-up

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 2, 1962, 37-42

TEXT: The article proves by neutron-physical calculations
that it is generally possible to realize a fast breeder fueled by
natural uranium and operating in the state of fuel stability, i.e.
at an equilibrium of Pu239 produced from U238 and Pu239 disintegrat-
ed by fission. This investigation is made (a) for a heterogeneous
reactor where fuel elements are gradually advanced and finally ex-
changed, and the state of stability is reached by maintaining the
reactor critical; and (b) for a homogeneous reactor to which natural
uranium is continuously fed and from which the corresponding portion
of the homogeneous mixture is removed. This reactor type has a low-
er fuel utilization than a heterogeneous reactor; however, the mat-

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On the possibilities...

erial removed from the reactor can be used in another reactor. At first, a simplified method, neglecting the influence of inelastic scattering, U²³⁸ fission, capture and fission of higher Pu isotopes, coolant effects, etc, is used for coarse calculation of Pu, U, and slag concentration changes in the fuel element in dependence of time, for establishing the neutron balances, and determining the ratio between attainable burn-up and the fuel-breeding coefficient of a critical reactor. The results obtained could be confirmed by more precise calculations made with the aid of 9-digit constants listed by A.I. Leypunskiy (Ref. 2: Kernenergie 2 (1959), p. 241). It is finally shown that parameters of the investigated homogeneous fast breeder (average fast-neutron flux $0.5 \cdot 10^{16}$ n/cm²/sec, uranium utilization 0.3, fuel density 9 g/cm³, specific power 70 mW/t, and power density 640 kW/l) differ only slightly from those of currently built fast breeders (U.S. "Enrico Fermi" and Soviet "BN-250"). There are 3 figures. 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references. (Translator: V. Bartosek) [Abstracter's note: This is obviously a translation of an article originally published in the journal Kernenergie 4 (1961), no. 8, pp 619-623.]

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CA HEULER, H.

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"Pre-treatment of clay for the production of artifical stones and porcelain. Nieder-Hemmer. Hung. 129,000, July 15, 1900. Instead of treating clay in a ball mill the material is disintegrated with Koller rolls, mixed with water, sieved and the pulpy mass dried in containers made from a water-absorbing substance, e.g. gypsum. U. S.

HESTIANU, V.

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.

V-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4443

Author : J. Ungher, R. Brosteanu, V. Hestianu, M. Lillis,
B. Moscovici, V. Pompilian

Inst : Commun. Academy RPR

Title : Electroencephalographic Study of Animals under the
Effects of Lead Intoxication.

Orig Pub : Commun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 8, 1033-1043

Abstract : During the initial 2-3 weeks of chronic Pb injection to
dogs (phase I -- brain matter affected) the animals re-
vealed general unrest; at the same time EEG showed ..
and δ -waves, reduced amplitude of potentials and a
failure of the cerebral cortex to adjust to the rhythmic
light stimulus. A preponderance of the inhibitory pro-
cess was observed in phase II which was marked by a

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RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.

V-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4443

normalization of the condition (4-8th week -- adjustment to the poison) and of the EEG of the dogs. In the course of phase III, the compensatory mechanisms became inadequate and EEG showed potentials characteristic of epilepsy; bloody defecation and epileptic fits occurred. In phase IV preceding death the dogs fell into coma and EEG became flat.

Card 2/2

HESZ, A. 1948

(Physiol. Inst. Pet. Paz. Univ.)

"The Effect of Stress on the Testes of Rats Deprived of Vitamin E."

Ziet. fur Vitamin-Hormon-und Fermentforschung 1948, 1/5(466-473)
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 3, p. 101

BANK, Jozsef, dr.; PAL, Tibor, dr.; SERES, Viktor, dr.; HESZ, Peter

Disabling diseases in mines with silicosis hazards in Peca VI in
1958. Nepegeszsegugy 41 no.10:288-295 O '60.

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES statist)
(MINING)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HETENY, Laszlo

The BZSa-51 Hungarian-manufactured pocket radio. Radiotechnika
15 no.3:119-120 Mr '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8

HETENYI, Laszlo

"Mikro", the real miniature receiver. Radioteknika 15 no.6;2
of cover Je '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618020006-8"

HETENYI, Antal

Paneled dwelling house construction in Czechoslovakia.
Magy ep ipar 13 no.ll:633-639 '64.

KRÖVÉI L., KÖVÉS P. and KÉKÉ A.

Physiol. Inst., med. Univ., Debrecen. "Über den Regulationsmechanismus des Trombinkontenates im Blute nach schmerzauslösenden Reizen. Mechanism of regulation of the thrombin content of the blood after painful stimuli." ACTA PHYSIOLOG. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1954, 5/suppl. (86)

SC: EXCERPTA MEDICA - Section II, Vol. 7, No. 10